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at Coulter and Hot Springs (Cary)—and in the Zuni Mountains, New Mexico. It has also been taken in summer in the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona, and a specimen now in the collection of the Biological Survey was taken at Tres Piedras, New Mexico, July 13, 1892, and undoubtedly represents a bird that had nested in the vicinity. But all of these breeding birds, from Idaho to Arizona and New Mexico, should be referred to the western form *striatulus*, and *atricapillus* should therefore be dropped from the list of Colorado breeders and its place taken by *striatulus*. The former remains, however, as a winter visitant to Colorado.

Asio flammeus. Sclater withdraws this species from the breeding list, but it should be retained; for a pair seen by A. K. Fisher at Sterling July 27, 1892, must be considered as breeding birds.

Strix varia. Not given by Sclater in his list of breeders, but if the species is to be admitted at all in the Colorado list it must be as a breeder, since eggs were secured at the same time with the original specimen.

Dryobates villosus villosus. Sclater does not include this form in the list of breeders; but the specimens on which the form was introduced into Colorado were nesting when taken. This is also the breeding form of the Arkansas Valley as far west at least as Lamar, where a specimen was taken by H. G. Smith June 20, 1904.

Passerella iliaca schistacea. Not included in Sclater as a breeder because no nest has been found in Colorado; but as almost all the records for the state are in June and July, it seems almost straining a point to exclude it from the breeding list.

Pipilo aberti. Excluded by Sclater. Its claim to a place in the Colorado list rests on a nest and eggs. It would be better to drop the species entirely from the list.

Nannus hiemalis. Excluded by Sclater, because there is no specific record of the finding of a nest. There seems to be reason for doubting that the July birds, seen by Gillette and Cooke, were nesting.

Toxostoma bendirei. Should be withdrawn from the list of breeders, for the breeding records of Christie are undoubtedly erroneous.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Position of Mourning Dove Nestlings.—In an article by F. C. Willard entitled "A Week Afield in Southern Arizona," which appeared in *THE CONDOR* for March-April, 1912, there occurs this statement: "The young Mourning Doves always face in the same direction." This may be true of this species in Arizona, but it does not hold good in Iowa, as a few notes made in 1907 will show.

The first mention of positions in nest, bearing date of June 18, refers to doves in a nest situated in an evergreen tree about three feet from the ground, favorably located for making drawings and photographs, and was visited for these purposes when the nestlings were about twelve days old, the boy who found the nest, showing the way. When we found them, one young dove faced north, the other south. "When I returned to photograph them both faced south."

Three other notes relate to nestlings in our yard that were visited daily. The older of these Mourning Doves was hatched June 17. The first note on this question bears date of June 23: "The parent bird sat with its tail north-by-west, and I expected to find the young facing southeast; but one was in that direction and the other in the opposite direction. It is the first time both of their heads were not together." Again, on June 24: "One youngster faced one way and the other in the opposite direction." A note on July 5 mentions that they faced the same way. These are all the notes that were made on this subject; but an impression remains that after June 24 they were more frequently found facing opposite directions.—ALTHEA R. SHERMAN.

Two New Arizona Records.—During my visit to Tucson, Arizona, in February and March of the present year, I had the pleasure of examining the collection of game birds gathered and mounted by Mrs. James Wheeler of that city. Among these were a pair of adult Little Brown Cranes (*Grus canadensis*), which gave the following measurements, as closely as could be ascertained: Length 35 in., bill 3.50, wing, 19.00. The small size of these birds was especially noticeable to one who had seen the larger cranes of the San Joaquin Valley, California.

In addition to these, Mrs. Wheeler had beautifully mounted a pair of American Golden-eyes (*Clangula clangula americana*), taken at Tucson; the male, a single bird, taken April 1, and the female taken about February 1, in company with pintails.

So far as I know these are two species not hitherto recorded from Arizona.—Jos. L. SLOANAKER.

A Bird New to Colorado.—I wish to record one more bird new to Colorado. This is the Eastern Robin (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*). A bird taken near Crook, April 13, 1912, was so identified by H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey, and is now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History. Our common form is the Western Robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*).—L. J. HERSEY.

February Bird Notes from Palm Springs.—In THE CONDOR for March, 1904 (pp. 40-45), appeared an article listing the birds found by Joseph Mailliard and myself in the vicinity of Palm Springs in midwinter—December 25, 1903, to January 2, 1904, inclusive. The article referred to describes the location and general features of this attractive winter resort. In brief, the small village called Palm Springs lies on the floor of the extreme western arm of the Colorado desert, in Riverside County, California. Although but 450 feet in elevation it is close against the east base of San Jacinto Peak which rises to an altitude of 10,800 feet within a horizontal distance of less than eight miles.

In February, 1912, I visited Palm Springs from the 9th to the 13th of that month for the purpose of gathering for the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology a series of the gopher (*Thomomys perpallidus*) described from there in 1886, when the place was called Agua Caliente. Although my time was pretty fully occupied with the traps and at the skinning table, some bird notes were acquired, part of which, upon comparison with the 1903 observations, show themselves worth recording.

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*). On February 9, as the train pulled in at Palm Springs Station, one flew from its perch at the top of a telegraph pole close by. An hour or so later one was seen in flight over the desert only a mile or two out from the village.

Screech Owl (*Otus asio* subsp.). Each evening the mellow notes of this owl were heard in the cottonwoods and pepper trees close about the houses of Palm Springs. The subspecies represented is wholly conjectural. Zonally and faunally both, the form *O. a. gilmani*, of the Colorado Valley, should be expected. But it is possible that the bird or birds heard were temporary visitants from the wooded mountain slopes a few miles distant and possessing San Diegoan district representatives. In this case the screech owl would have been *O. a. bendirei*.

Costa Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*). Two adult males were seen on the 11th and two on the 13th, along the Tahquitz ditch where they were foraging among blossoming shrubs. This observation, together with that of the midwinter visit of 1903-04 convinces me that this hummingbird does winter regularly within the state, though in relatively small numbers. It is said that the sheltered arm of the desert in which Palm Springs is located, is the warmest place in California during the winter season. If this is true, others of our summer visitant category of birds may be expected to tarry through the winter there.

Western Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*). Seen in flight daily along the mountain sides back of town. Common on the desert along the railroad a few miles north.

Willow Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis salicamans*). A small company seen February 11 in the upper branches of a cottonwood. This goldfinch is rarely reported from the desert, even as a winter visitant.

Abert Towhee (*Pipilo aberti*). Abundant throughout the town and along the base of the hills skirted by the Tahquitz ditch. Far more numerous than in December, 1903.

Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*). At least two of these birds were constantly present in the pepper trees in front of the Desert Inn. Their flute-like call-notes were often heard, and one bird was seen to launch into a moderate song flight, the usually ecstatic and prolonged song being given in a rather subdued and abbreviated version. The nearest breeding locality of the Solitaire is the upper Transition zone of the San Bernardino Mountains.—J. GRINNELL.